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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1915.
A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
First printing of an original poem written daily
for The Washington Herald.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
Where'er your cash is idle and you not wish
to spend it,
The habit of the man of sense is speedily to lend
it—
So when your hand is idle, and there's really
nothing doin'
Go lend it to some needy chap who may be fight-
ing ruin.
(Copyright, 1915.)

Up to date Villa seems to be in no danger of
being compelled to travel incognito to avoid the
"welcome to our city" delegations gathered on the
border.

Some guileless individuals even imagine that
because 12,000 barrels of whiskey were destroyed in
a Glasgow distillery fire there will be a shortage
of Scotch highballs in the United States.

A Cleveland man is responsible for the story
that they are making bullets of cheese in
Europe. It sounds far fetched, but it does suggest
the possible origin of the German asphyxiating
gases.

The authority of the juvenile court to sentence
a boy to the Reform School for five years for an
offense the maximum penalty for which is a fine
of \$50 is to be tested in the District Supreme Court.
In other words, is it a crime to be a juvenile?

Col. Roosevelt says President Wilson is now
advocating various measures which he rejected a
year or more ago, when Col. Roosevelt was pub-
licly recommending them. But the Colonel need
not get so excited about what he regards as the
theft of his ideas. Most of them were as much the
ideas of a majority of Americans.

Robert W. Woolley, director of the United
States Mint, takes issue with Sir George Paish,
who sees danger in the large accumulation of gold
in this country. Their difference of opinion is
probably due to the fact that they are viewing the
situation from opposite sides of the Atlantic.

An anaemic boy of 18 has confessed holding
up nineteen persons in Chicago with a toy pistol
made of blue glass. But the victims are not to be
blamed. The youth had a large number of prede-
cessors who made his feat possible by curing Chi-
cagoans of any curiosity as to the material of
which pistols suddenly shown to them on the
streets at night were made.

A wireless from Berlin says the French com-
mander-in-chief in the Balkans offers five francs
for each German and three francs for each Bul-
garian killed by a French soldier. We are left to
guess whether the impression which is sought to
convey is French hatred of Germans or that Ger-
mans are harder to kill than Bulgarians because
they are scarcer.

American shipyards have under construction
now more vessels than ever before were build-
ing in the United States to add to an American
merchant marine whose gross tonnage already is
the largest in the country's history, according to
a report from the Commissioner of Navigation,
issued by Secretary Redfield. Once more statistics
collected by the Secretary of Commerce threaten
to impede the progress of a pet project of the
Secretary of the Treasury.

Count Reventlow says Germans "should finally
understand that it is not our affair to feel or
even express sympathy with Armenian revolution-
aries and usurers, who form a great and malignant
danger for our brave, tried and true Turkish allies,
and who are the tools of our mortal enemies, Great
Britain and Russia." The inference is that even
Germans are shocked at the hideous atrocities per-
petrated upon these "tools of the allies," who have
aided them by revolution and usury.

A correspondent of The Herald who uses an
automobile in his business complains that one
policeman assured him his headlights were not too
bright, while another insisted that they were, and
took him to court, where he was fined \$5. He
objects to being made to pay, because the police-
men fail to agree on what constitutes compliance
with the law, and his objection would seem to be
well founded. In such cases of contradictory ver-
dicts by policemen a night court of appeals, where
lights may be given a proper test by the judge,
appears to be the remedy.

H. R. Fowler, a former member of Congress
and now Washington representative of Labor's Na-
tional Peace Council, is much concerned over the
prospect that we are almost to break off diplomatic
relations with Austria. The founders and directors
of Labor's National Peace Council—which has
been repudiated by organized labor—have spent
much time and money in unsuccessful efforts to
influence the activities of the United States gov-
ernment in behalf of Germany and Austria. Their
usefulness ended months ago, when their methods
of operation were first made public, and appeals to
the American people now are well calculated to
have an effect the opposite of what is desired.

Col. Roosevelt in 1916.
Signals are flying at Sagamore Hill, and not
even those who have yet to acquire their political
wisdom will be appalled by the difficulty of the
task of reading them. It may be discovered with-
out the use of code book that the Colonel is at
home trying on the hat that is later, at the op-
portunistic moment, to be flung into the G. O. P.
ring. There can be no "back from Africa" pageant
this time to advertise the performance, but the
Colonel at home has provided a few attractive and
well-timed preliminaries that have served to keep
the public interest in him at the proper pitch of
expectancy until he orders the band to strike up
for the grand entrance. He has observed periods
of silence—long and deep, considering that he is
Col. Roosevelt—broken by occasional attacks on
the policies of the party in power and such pro-
clamations of his Americanism as the people find it
difficult to resist. Very gradually the sound rose
to the pitch of his latest assault on President Wil-
son for everything that he has done or left undone
with a blast or two directed at Taft, Bryan, and
Henry Ford; and the country is almost prepared
for the shout and the hat.

Col. Roosevelt cannot enter the Presidential
contest at the head of a third ticket. He knows
that would mean another defeat for himself, and he
must pay himself the compliment of believing that
it would also mean the defeat of the G. O. P.
nominee and the continuation of the Democrats at
the head of the government. Were he deliberately
to bring about this latter result, after his denun-
ciation of the present administration for the state
it has brought the country to, his political career
would be ended in something approaching dis-
grace; and this he must realize.

Neither Col. Roosevelt's silence nor the evasive
attitude of his close political friends as to his
intentions next year will perplex even inexperi-
enced political observers. They will be able to
figure the situation out to their own satisfaction.
Col. Roosevelt can no more refrain from taking a
leading part in next year's contest than he can
be the candidate of the Progressive party, to which
not even he can rally the opponents of the De-
mocracy in force sufficient to promise a chance of
success. The only step for him then is to seek
the nomination of the regular Republican party,
fully convinced that if he succeeds the victory will
be won, a conviction which will be shared
by the followers of his fortunes. But there
are many others who regard Col. Roosevelt
as by no means the strongest candidate that can
be named, many who cannot bring themselves to
trust him in power again for fear that his radical
theories are only awaiting the opportunity to ex-
press themselves in action, and many who cannot
forgive him for disloyalty to his party in 1912.
Hence it is certain there will be powerful and
bitter opposition next June at Chicago to the am-
bition which, by all indications, he is nursing. If
that element of the party which is opposed to the
principles of Col. Roosevelt and his followers
should triumph, before him will lie the same two
paths of which he made choice in 1912; though
only a reckless prophet will say now that his way
will not be changed.

The Case of Sir John French.
Whatever may be the actual causes that led to
the retirement of Sir John French it is sufficiently
clear that they are a sealed book to the American
newspaper world. For some of our leading edi-
torial writers see in the career of the great gen-
eral nothing but a series of splendid successes, while
others insist that he has contributed to the cause
of the allies nothing but failures. And between
these two extremes of opinion every intermediate
measure of failure and success is likewise attrib-
uted to the gallant field marshal. In the English
press no less diversity of opinion is expressed
while the French journals either from good heart-
edness or because of a deeper knowledge frankly
deplore the retirement of the commander who has
meant so much to them.

There the matter must, for the time being, be
permitted to rest. Sir John, like many others, has
suffered from traducers, in England because he has
enemies and in America because a section of our
press unfortunately delights in defiling the charac-
ters of worthy men. But no intelligent man will
believe that the retirement of Field Marshal
French from active command of the British forces
in France, if it was not actuated solely by reasons
of ill health or weariness, was dictated by other
than military reasons. The British army has not
done in France what it might have done under a
Marlborough or a Robert E. Lee. But it has done
much and all that it has done must be laid to the
credit of Sir John French. We who have sat back
in our arm chairs foolishly waiting for spring
drives and spectacular victories have no concep-
tion of the difficulties the British in France have
had to labor under. Beginning with an army of
150,000 men, half of which was wiped out in the
early stages of the war, with no reserves of trained
men or officers to train and lead more men, ridi-
culously ill-supplied with artillery and machine guns
and the means of producing more guns and more
ammunition, Britain has remedied all these defects
while all the time taking over the care of a larger
and larger section of the wall of steel before which
the invading Teuton armies have been held at bay
since September, 1914.

Today Britain has under arms some four mil-
lion men and can call another two million in case
of need. These men are not a match in point of
training for the German veterans whom they will
oppose. In particular their officers will scarcely
have time to become more than amateurs before
the end of the war. But they are there and their
presence spells destruction to Germany. But never
will they be called upon to bear a burden of re-
sponsibility such as Sir John French and his faith-
ful and resourceful lieutenants, Haig and Smith-
Dorrien bore in the terrible days of the retreat
from Mons and the first drive on Calais. These
are the pages that will shine most gloriously in
the annals of British military history in days to
come and not a scintilla of that glory will pos-
sibly begrudge Field Marshal Sir John French.

Titanic Liabilities.
Titanic claimants asked for \$16,804,112 in dam-
ages from the company. It was liable only for
\$97,772, the salvage, freight and passage money.
In seeking a settlement for \$604,000, the owners
of the ship are going far beyond their liability,
however far short they fall of real compensation.
The law of the sea does not keep pace with chang-
ing conditions under which ships singly owned are
replaced by great fleets centrally managed by big
corporations.—New York World.

How to Restore Merchant Marine.
Build up an American mercantile marine by im-
posing an effective extra duty on all imports con-
sisting of this country in foreign bottoms and placing
an extra tonnage tax on such foreign ships, the
extra revenue thus accruing to be paid for mail
service by fast lines of American ships. This is
the plan strongly urged by Robert L. McCabe, of
Columbus, Ohio, who says in a recently published
article:

"In our present state of bewilderment on this
subject, we might well turn for wisdom and guid-
ance to the imperishable record of the fathers.
Among the many great things accomplished by
these men in the first Congress of 1789 was the
enactment of a tariff law which provided protective
duties for the upbuilding of manufacturing indus-
tries as well as discriminating import duties and
tonnage taxes for the creation of a merchant mar-
ine. The way they created the merchant marine
then is the best way for us to restore it now.
Extra duties amounting to 10 per cent were im-
posed upon all imports—dutiable or free—coming
to the United States in foreign ships, as well as
extra tonnage taxes upon these ships. Importers
very generally patronized American ships because
they were required to pay only the regular duties;
and to the extent of their patronage they built up
and sustained the American merchant marine. If
on the other hand, foreign ships were used, the
United States Treasury was benefited to the ex-
tent of the extra revenues. The extra import
duties and tonnage taxes created by a merchant mar-
ine to cover the difference in cost of building and
navigating ships under American and foreign aus-
pices. By reason of the impetus thus given to
our shipping by these preferential tariff provisions
of 1789, all our ships were built by American labor
in American shipyards, and were officered and
manned by crews of American citizens. The mar-
ine thus created grew to great proportions and was
the most efficient mar-
ine service in the world. Until 1850 an average
of 80 per cent of our foreign commerce was car-
ried in our own ships. But since then American
ships have carried an average of less than 17 per
cent. The reason for this is that the government has
gradually brought about through the operation of
treaties made by our government with thirty-four
foreign nations, stipulating that the ships and car-
goes of these nations should be exempt from the
payment of extra duties and tonnage taxes. Not
only were these baneful treaties made in derogation
of our tariff law, but finally a law was passed
which repealed in 1882. Our merchant marine was
thus forced to meet the un-
equal competition of foreign ships as well as the
unjust exactions and discriminations, not of foreign
governments, but of foreign marine insurance un-
derwriters. After 1882 our foreign shipping was
abandoned to the mercenary competition of the
world, and the result was that the American mar-
ine and prosperity incidental to the building
and sailing of our fleets passed gradually and
inexorably, without compensation of any kind, from
the United States to Europe. The gradual de-
struction of our merchant marine was brought
about by the proponents of free trade under the
chiboloth of the doctrine of reciprocity, and not
by the gradual strangulation of our cane and beet
sugar industry is now being consummated under
the alluring phrase of 'tariff reform.' Irrespective
of party tenets, the vast majority of our people
want adequate protection—not so high that it
would please the monopolists nor so low that it
would leave the domestic industry unprotected
enough to safeguard and encourage American
enterprise on land and sea against destructive foreign
competition.

"Without government protection, we cannot
maintain American standards either in our ship-
yards or upon the seas, and at the same time com-
pete for the foreign carrying trade with foreign
ship owners. But if our government will provide
the proper protection, Americans will create a
merchant marine which will break the foreign con-
trol of our carrying trade and eventually reduce
our ocean carrying charges. Reduction in prices
has been the uniform record of all the protected
industries after the foreign monopoly of our mar-
kets has been broken. Under a protective tariff
of thirty American ships is so inclined could
profitably engage in the building or sailing of
ships, and many enterprising men would rush
to embrace these opportunities, whereas, the payment
of government subsidies would exclude the many
and allow only the selected few to do these things.
And likewise, government subsidies would not
individual initiative and exclude individual own-
ership, both of which are essential to the upbuilding
of great maritime industries. The recent admin-
istration proposal announced by Secretary McAdoo
for the government to build fast up-to-date steam-
ships to be leased to the fortunate (influential)
few, at rates far below cost, but finally to let
them to the public, is a device to destroy the
individual initiative and to exclude the many
subsidies. It is a bungling as well as a prepo-
siterous piece of special privilege pregnant with
corruption, scandal and failure. But it is admitted
on all sides that the policy of discriminating duties
would quickly call into existence a merchant mar-
ine commensurate with the commercial needs of the
United States. Under this policy our govern-
ment could assist American companies to maintain
swift up-to-date mail-carrying lines composed of
ships of the type of the Imperator, Vaterland,
Aquitania and the Mauretania by segregating in
the national Treasury the extra duties paid on im-
ports coming to the United States by foreign
ships, and using the same for the purpose of
the quick mail service of these fast lines. Instead
of being excluded any longer from the foreign carry-
ing trade by the foreign steamship companies, we
would require these monopolies to contribute to
the support of fast American-built ships carrying
our mails to Europe, Asia and South America.
Thus we would cure the bite of the dog with its
own hair.

"Yet we are admonished by timid people that if
we adopt this policy and abrogate the thirty-four
treaties of 'reciprocal liberty of commerce,' the
foreign nations would enforce retaliatory meas-
ures against us. This is the same ominous threat
that is regularly made whenever a new protective
tariff bill is introduced by Congress. We have
long known, however, that foreign nations
will not retaliate, because it would be folly for
them to do so. They may protest, and even
covertly threaten us, but rather than be excluded
from the American market, which is the greatest
market the world has ever known, they will com-
pense with any concession we see fit to impose
upon their commerce. They realize that they
would be the chief sufferers because they are
more dependent upon our market than we are upon
theirs. As a matter of fact, our old merchant mar-
ine did not suffer from foreign retaliation as
long as the preferential tariff was in force. But
as soon as this law was repealed and the free
trade policy of 'reciprocal liberty of com-
merce,' the gradual decline of our merchant mar-
ine was hastened by unjust discriminations imposed
by the British underwriters.

"There are no objections to be urged against
this policy now which could not have been urged
with greater force in the first Congress.
"The system of discriminating duties in the
Dingley tariff law in accordance with the
platform pledge, the Republican leaders in the
United States Senate undertook to substitute the
policy of ship subsidies for the policy of discrimi-
nating duties, but Congress emphatically con-
demned the substitution. The Senatorial pretext
was that it would be practically to impose duties
on articles embraced in the free list. From the
standpoint of the general welfare of the people of
the United States, however, it would have been
far less impracticable to impose duties contingent-
ly upon articles of the free list than it was to de-
prive the nation of maritime industries which
would have cost hundreds of millions of dollars
from foreign to American hands and sup-
ported a large portion of our population in com-
fort and affluence. Not only is the Republican
party still committed to this policy, but the De-
mocratic party in the last Congress made discrimi-
nating duties a part of the Underwood-Simmons
tariff law, although in a modified and ineffective
form.

"Thus we see that this policy was adopted and
put into successful operation by the first Con-
gress. It is still an essential part of the program
of the Republican party."

THE FABRIC OF CREDIT DESTROYED.
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GENERAL JACKSON had a very
sturdy and imperative sense of
right and honesty in all his
deeds. He believed gold and silver to
be "the true constitutional currency"
of the country, he said.

He demanded of the pen banks that
they should keep specie enough to cover
at least a third of their circulation, and
that they should issue no notes of a low
value than twenty dollars.

He increased the output of the mints
and tried by every means to force coin-
into circulation. He had no idea of let-
ting the country try again the fatal
experiment of an irredeemable paper cur-
rency, if he could prevent it; and when
he saw the fever rising in spite of him,
he tried a remedy as drastic and willful
as his disapproval of the bank of the
United States.

Speculation and hopeful enterprise had
an extraordinary effect upon the sale
of the public lands.

In 1834 the government had received
less than five millions from that source.
In 1838 the sum sprang up to more than
fourteen millions; and in 1840 it was
twenty-five millions; and the money
poured in, not of course, in gold and sil-
ver, but in the depreciated currency of
irredeemable paper.

The Treasury was forbidden by statute
to receive any notes but those of specie
paying banks; but things had by that
time already come to such a pass that
no man could certainly or safely dis-
tinguish the banks which really kept a
specie reserve from those which only
pretended.

On July 11, 1838, accordingly, by the
President's command, a circular issued
from the Treasury directing the land
office to receive no more paper money,
but gold or silver in payment for
public lands.

Again, as in the case of the Bank, the
President's orders drew back and disap-
proved; but again he assumed the full
authority and responsibility of his sover-
eign office, and delivered his blow
without hesitation or misgiving.

The effect was to shatter the whole
fabric of credit.

**Tomorrow: A Diplomatic Execu-
tion.**

By E. B. JOHNS.
The strength of the British forces in
France is estimated at 1,000,000 men, and
at about 1,000,000 by Sir George A. M.
Fauntleroy, U. S. N., in the first
report of an American military observer
sent to the front in France. Sir George
Fauntleroy was with the allied armies
until August, and while he deals principally
with the sanitary situation in France,
he gives some very interesting
data as to the actual forces engaged and
the operations of the French and English
armies. In his report, Surgeon Fauntleroy
gives a description of the use of
grenades, liquid fire and other new fea-
tures of the trench warfare.

"The English troops co-operating with
the French in Northern Belgium," says
Surgeon Fauntleroy, "are known as the
first British expeditionary force, under
the command of Field Marshal Sir John
French. This force took the field with
something over 120,000 men, and there
have been numerous acquisitions since,
until in August there were close to 1,000,000
British troops in France. This army,
which has grown since the first of the war,
has the same general organization as the
other Continental forces and is now com-
posed of three armies, with the field
marshal as commander in chief. To these
armies are added the small Belgian army,
now numbering about 100,000 men under
King Albert, which operates with the
British and French forces in Southern
Belgium. These two groups of troops
now hold a fraction over thirty-five miles
of the front, while the remaining 400
and odd miles of the line are held by the
armies of the allies. The British army
numbering each very close to 200,
500 men, with scattered reserves grouped
at strategic points in the rear all along
the line, numbering about 200,000 men,
with reserve munitions and supplies.

Gen. Joffre, the French commander in
chief, is in supreme command of the al-
lied line of the extended "zone of the
army," which later extends back on an
average of about thirty-five miles from
the first line of trenches.

While Surgeon Fauntleroy declares
that the rifle is still the principle
weapon of the infantry and men
serving in the trenches, he adds: "The
machine gun is playing an increas-
ingly important role in the conduct
of the present war. At the beginning
of the war the allies were markedly
deficient in this arm, but at the pres-
ent time they are equipped with a vast
number of these weapons, and they are
used on either side in this respect.

"There are several types of gre-
nades," says Surgeon Fauntleroy, "in
use by the opposing forces, which are
furnished the troops in the field. In
addition to these the troops themselves
extemporize various kinds from the
material to be found at the front.
The most common of these is the French
type, which is a cylindrical body, with
a firing mechanism, consisting of a
ball of cast iron filled with high ex-
plosive, and a leather band, which is
fastened to the trigger of the wire and
the wrist. To the bracket is attached
a rope hook at the end, having an
iron hook at the end. Just before
throwing the grenade the hook is en-
gaged in the ring of wire attached to
the friction primer, forming a part
of the fuse plug, which closes the iron
ball. Thus when the grenade is
thrown the ring of the wire and the
friction primer are wrenched off and
the fuse is fired. The grenade can
be thrown about twenty-five metres
and explodes four or five seconds af-
ter the primer has been released.

"The German grenade can be thrown
by hand or rifle. By hand it is used
for a short distance, direct, and is
twenty metres. It is composed of a copper
rod to the extremity of which is fixed
a cast iron cylinder filled with high
explosive, and a leather band, which is
surmounted by a complicated sys-
tem for closing the grenade and for

Doings of Society
Miss Margaret Wilson entertained at
a box party yesterday afternoon at
Keith's, her guests being Mrs. Wilson
Howe, Mrs. Josephine Howe Cochran,
Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Mrs. Frances H.
Sayre, and Mrs. Pickett, widow of Gen.
Pickett.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs.
Daniels entertained at dinner last even-
ing in honor of Judge and Mrs. Mar-
row, of California. The other guests in-
cluded Senator and Mrs. Thompson,
Senator Phelan, Mrs. Phelan, Admiral
and Mrs. Griffin, Capt. and Mrs. Mark
Bristol, Medical Director and Mrs. Nash,
Dr. and Mrs. Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. A.
W. Dunn, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Houston.

The Secretary and Mrs. Daniels have
as their house guest over the Christ-
mas holidays Mrs. Daniels' sister-in-law,
Mrs. Henry Bagley, of Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hennick en-
tertained a box party at the opera last
evening, having as their guests the
Postmaster General and Mrs. Burdson
and Mrs. Christian Haug.

Mrs. Richard Harlow entertained at
last evening's afternoon at her residence
in Twenty-first street to present her
daughter, Miss Catherine Harlow, to so-
ciety. The drawing rooms were artist-
ically decorated with pink roses and ferns
and the same graceful flowers adorned
the tea table. Mrs. Harlow wore a hand-
some gown of jet over pink charmeuse
and tulle. The debutante's frock was of
white tulle over white satin. The bodice
was of tulle combined with crystal and
steel trimmings. She carried pink or-
chids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Mrs. Samuel
Spencer and Mrs. Nathan Sargeant pre-
sented their daughter, Miss Ewing, to
society. Miss Ewing is a guest for the
occasion. Mrs. Ewing is the daughter of
Miss Margaret Farnsworth, Miss Julia
Brice, Miss Georgia Schofield, Miss Sallie
Boecher, Miss Juliet Crosby and Miss
Edith Blair.

Mrs. Frances Williams and Miss Ethel
Harrison joined the party for the dinner
and dance which followed the reception.
Additional guests were Mr. Newell Noyes,
Lieut. James Dorst, U. S. A.; Capt.
H. P. Witzman, U. S. M. C.; Wil-
liam H. Bovee, Jr., Capt. William H.
M. C. M.; Mr. Manning Stead, Mr. Robert
Stead, Mr. Thaddeus Thompson, Mr.
Stedman Hanks, Mr. Franklin Ellis,
Mr. William Bovee, Mr. Scott
Baker, Mr. Cotton Smith, Mr. Pendleton
Turner, Mr. John Pitney, Jr., and Mr.
Thomas Ewing, Jr.

Dr. A. Agramonte, of Havana, Cuba,
delegate to the Pan-American Scientific
congress, has arrived in Washington and
is stopping at the Willard.

Vicountess Chinda, wife of the Japa-
nese ambassador, was the guest of honor
at a luncheon of twelve covers which

was given at the Willard.

Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler entertain-
ed at bridge yesterday afternoon for her
guest, Mrs. Junius Wolf, of Mobile. The

Continued on Page Ten.

The Herald's Army and Navy Department
Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

ARMY ORDERS.
Major Robert R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, is
detached as a member of the examining board of
Fort Shafter, Hawaii, via Lieut. Col. Charles S.
Bennett, deceased.

Major Robert R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, is
relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.,
and will sail for Hawaii.

Capt. Royal Bernadine, Medical Corps, is re-
lieved from station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.,
and is assigned to duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The leave granted First Lieut. Rufus H. Hagood,
Jr., Medical Corps, is extended fifteen days.
Capt. Winslow E. Cooper, Medical Corps, now on
duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will report to the

Continued on Page Ten.

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